artisanship.

#### SOLDIERS SHOW THEIR SKILL

ANNUAL GAMES OF THE 7TH REGIMENT.

THE CONTESTS ENJOYED BY A LARGE CROWD AT THE ARMORY-COMPANY B'S MEN

WIN FIRST PRIZE. splte the unfavorable weather last night, from 2,500 to 3,000 people attended the twenty-sixth annual games of the 7th Regiment in the armory, at Sixty-seventh-st. and Park and Lexington aves was a gala night for the regiment, and gave the sol-dier boys who compose it a great opportunity to show their fair friends and others what advancement they had made in the cultivation of athletics. From the applause which repeatedly followed their efforts, the spectators enjoyed the trials of speed and the exhibitions of agility and strength made by the contestants. The bicyle races and the sack races appeared to be the "star" incidents of the although there was much enthusiasm shown over a number of races in which the finfshes ere extremely close.

Among those present were Captain A. L. Kelier, Major A. P. Montant, Captain W. O. Sprague, of the 71st Regiment; Colonel E. A. McAlpin, General ons Clark, General Louis Fitzgerald, Major H. H. Kipp. Major C. H. Covell, Captain Roe, of HIS YACHT, TO BE NAMED THE VALKYRIE, WILL A: Lieutenant W. J. Underwood, Major D. H. Johnson, Captain Dunville and many others. games were begun promptly at 8 o'clock and there was no delay throughout the entire pro-

nme, which was a long one, ne officials were: Referee, Colonel Daniel Apple-Track judges, Captain Augustus W. Conover, Company A: Captain Charles E. Lydecker, Company H: Captain George W. Rand, Company F; Captain Willard C. Fisk, Company D. Field judges, Adju-tant Francis G. Landon, staff; Adjutant Charles A. Appleton, staff; Lieutenant Walter S. Wilson, Company E; Lieutenant H. C. Du Val, Company I. Inspectors, Captain Waldo Sprague, ex-Company C; Theodore Guerra, Company C; Corporal Phomas E. Tripler, jr., Company G; Corporal Willam B. Miles, Company H. Judge of walking, S. C. Handicapper, John P. Thornton, ex-Com-Starter, A. F. Camacho, Timekeepers, Major A. P. Montant, ex-Company K; Corporal F. W. Cowell, ex-Company F; William N. Bavier, Company C. Scorers, Lieutenant James E. Schuyler, Company B; Corporal Thomas J. Conroy, Company A; Louis F. Eggers, Company C; John N. Ryan, Company B. Clerk of the course, Charles F. Bostwick, Company B. Assistant clerks of course, A. Y. Pringle, Company G; John D. Thees, jr., Company B; P. R. Irving, Company K. Announcer, F. W.

The time made in many of the races was extremely good, and the armory record was broken by J. H. Covell in the one-mile bleycle race.

After the races and contests the prizes were awarded the winners. The regimental trophy and championship was won by Company B, whose men pany F third.

After the contests. ter the contests were over, a promenade con-followed. cert followed.

The summary of the contests is as follows:

Eight-lap relay race, teams of four men, each man to in two laps-Won by Company D. Company F, second; ompany B, third. Time-2 min. 57 3-5 sec.

Putting the 16-pound shot, handicap—Won by T. A. lall, Company D (scratch), 34 ft., 11 in.; G. S. McAlpin, tompany H (5 feet), second, 29 ft., 74 in.; F. A. Morgan, tompany A (3 feet), third, 33 ft., 3 in. ning high jump, handleap-Won by C. W. Sturges, any D (4 inches); G. E. Richardson, fr., Company D hes), second; F. M. Edwards, Company F (scratch),

NO CHAMPIONSHIP POSSIBLE. PROFESSOR RICHARDS DEFINES YALE'S POSITION ON FOOTBALL CONTESTS-THE PENN-

SYLVANIA COMMUNICATION.

New-Haven, Dec. 8 (Special).-"The days when any American college football eleven can claim the championship of America seem to be past." above statement was made to-night by Professor Eugene L. Richards, chairman of the faculty Committee on Athletics. "With the growth of what have been formerly small colleges, like the University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, University of Chicago and University of California. it is now impossible for any rival college team to meet them all and thus win the championship. is the reason Yale refused to play the University of Pennsylvania to far as I know. Of course Yale claims no football championship, in the sporting sense, for the past year's victories. No championship is any longer possible. It is beyond the physical endurance of any American college to win a sion of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, will be to play only such games as are for the best physical nterests of the teams and for the game.'
Professor Richards made these statements after

speaking of the communication just received at Yale from the University of Pennsylvania faculty Conference Committee. He is now in possession of the document; it was sent to President Dwight, who turned it over to him as the faculty representative on athletics. "If the football coaches have charges of ineligibility or professionalism to prefer against the University of Pennsylvania players," he said, "they should make them boldly and to the University of Pennsylvania authorities. The Yale faculty will certainly bring no charges. That is something out of their jurisdiction. I do not think either that the Yale Graduate Athletic Advisory Committee, composed of George Adee, Walter Camp and myself, will prefer charges, but we shall discuss the communication upon Mr. Camp's return from California next week." Professor Richards will soon turn the University of Pennsylvania communication over to Lanier McKee, manager of the Yale baseball nine, and advise him, if he declines to arrange for a Yale-University of Pennsylvania baseball series next spring, to state specific reasons therefor. It is practically assured that, as soon as possible, the University of Pennsylvania communication will be answered.

BOOKMAKING ILLEGAL AT BENNINGS. Washington, Dec. 8.-A test case under the Con-gressional act of 1833, prohibiting pool-selling at recetracks in the District of Columbia, was heard in the police court to-day before Judge Miller. F. T. Miller, a bookmaker, was the defendant. He re-cently opened a book at the Bennings racecourse and one race was run in order to make a test case. Bennings is more than a mile from the corporation limits of Washington, and at the hearing to-day Miller's counsel contended that the act of 1891, which hibited pool-selling on racetracks in the cities prohibited pool-selling on racetracks in the cities of Washington and Georgetown (or West Washington) and one mile beyond their boundaries, reschied the act of 1883, so far as it concerned that part of the District of Columbia outside the mile limit. Judge Miller decided that the act of 1891 did annul the act of 1883, so far as the cities of Washington and Georgetown were concerned, but that the provisions of the act of 1883 prohibiting pool-

For pimples and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Book free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal st., New York.



## A. SIMONSON,

DUNRAVEN'S CHALLENGE.

RECEIVED IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

I am requested by the Earl of Dunraven to forward to you a challenge for the America's Cup on the terms and conditions sent by me on his behalf on November 25, 1892, but subject to any modifications as to dates, courses, starts and other details which may be agreed upon between Lord Dunraven and the committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to conduct negotiations and arrange all details.

The Custom House measurement will follow as soon as the vessel can be measured for registration. I should be much obliged if you will cable me the receipt of the challenge and let me have a reply by letter as soon as the matter has been laid before the committee.

The challenge was addressed to J. V. S. Oddie, A meeting of the America's Cup Committee

be held to-morrow, and a meeting of the club to take final action on the challenge will be held on Wednesday. THE EARL'S LETTER.

The letter of Lord Dunraven, which accom-

panied the challenge, was as follows: Adare Manor, Adare, County Limerick, Dec. 1, 1894

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the relipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, advising ne of the appointment of your committee, an replying to my letter of October 25 to Mr. Odding the subject of a challenge for the America.

guite satisfactory; but the points involved are mericity details which can easily be settled by further correspondence or after my arrival.

Starting the windward and leeward races to windward I consider most important. That they should be so started has always been admitted, it is very advisable, in order that the object of the provisions that the majority of the races sailed must be to windward and leeward should not be frustrated by change of wind. I would point out that the first supplementary condition on page 20 of the report gives the Regatta Committee power to shift the starting point, and that under this power a start could in almost gil cases be made to windward, though perhaps with some considerable inconvenience. I think, also, that some aftempt should be made to insure that a majority of the races should be to windward and leeward, and suggest the insertion of some provision to the effect that if one of these races is started down wind, and either vessel fetches back without a tack, that race shall be void. These questions cannot be decided offnand, and provided the principle is recognized, I am quite content to leave details for future and Lightship." It would then read: "That all races should be started to windward if possible." I note the confirmation of your cable message to the effect that the load water-line is required, and to that I agree.

I greatly regret that the New-York Yacht Club.

I mote the confirmation of your cable message to the effect that the load water-line is required, and to that I agree.

I greatly regret that the New-York Yacht Club have been unable to accede to my request that the match should be salled off Marblehead.

One inconvenience attaching to the course of last year is patent in the difficulty, and perhaps the impossibility, of starting all the races in the way we are all agreed they should be started, namely, to windward. The main consideration is to select courses as free as possible from obstruction. I need not again allude to the difficulties experienced last year in keeping a clear course, they are as well known to your committee as to me.

As far as I know, no particular course or locality has been laid down for these international races, and I hope the New-York Yacht Club may reconsider my request on its merits. I do not at all insist upon it, feeling, as expressed in my former letter, that those possessed of local knowledge and who have to provide, as far as possible, a clear course are the best judges.

I am glad that your committee will recommend that an original challenge may be withdrawn and another substituted, subject to the conditions mentioned in your letter.

With regard to the "one-gun start," that method of starting is, I think, far preferable to the plan you propose, especially in a match. Two minutes may represent, owing to variations in the force of the wind occurring between the start and the finish, anything from 109 yards to half a mile, and your proposal consequently introduces an element of chance which is avoided where both yachts start practically together, as under our system. Should they not start together, the advantage gained is surely a legitimate one, arising from superiority of handiness in handling. But as your committee feel strongly that the ordinary custom of the club should be adhered to, I accept their pro-

of the club should be adhered to. I accept their proposal.

As to the ten months' notice, I must request your committee to waive this, to the extent of accepting a notice of eight instead of ten months—the exact date of the first race to be settled later on. Saling in October or even late in September makes it very late in the season for bringing a vessel home, and may inflict such great inconvenience to a challenger that I could not undertake to do it.

In order to assist your committee in this respect, I may say that I shall challenge with a cutter 85 feet on load water-line, and that I have to-day requested the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron to forward a challenge for me, according to the terms of my challenge of 1852.

The only questions requiring a speedy answer are: First—Will the committee accept a challenge identical with my challenge of 1892?

Second—Will they consent to shorten the term of notice to the extent I have requested?

As I shall have to build, fit the vessel out three times, and cross the ocean, time is of great importance to me, and I should feel greatly obliged if you will cable me the decision of your committee on these two points.

With many thanks to your committee for their

on these two points.

With many thanks to your committee for their With many thanks to honor to remain, yours very kind offers, I have the honor to remain, yours very DUNRAVEN.

London, Dec. 8.-"The Yachting World," in speaking of the yacht to be built for Lord Dunraven for the purpose of contesting for the America's Cup, says that it will probably combine the good points of the Vigilant and Brittania. It will be a keel, not a centreboard, yacht, and will have more beam and a hollower floor than the Britan-

nia has.

Lord Dunraven will soon bring an action against A. D. Clarke, owner of the Satanita, for damages for the sinking of the Valkyrie last

EUGENE RELLY'S CONDITION.

Information that Eugene Kelly, the banker, appeared to be recovering from his attack of paraly-sis, was sent to the office of Eugene Kelly & Co., in the Temple Court Building yesterday. The report of Mr. Kelly's apparent improvement was confirmed last night at his home in West Fifty-first-st., where it was said that Dr. McCreery, the attending physician, had said that Mr. Keily might be able to get about as usual in a few days. Mr. Keily's son Edward, it was said, was not expected to return from the South until to-morrow or Tuesday.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S BROTHER INSANE. Tampi, Fla., Dec. 8.-William H. Corrigan, brother of Archbishop Corrigan, of New-York, who has been spending his winters here for several years, arrived about a month ago and took rooms for the senson at the Almeira Hotel. A few days ago he began at the Almeira Hotel. A few days ago he began to act queerly, and Thursday his actions became so strange that his brother, Dr. Corrigan, who lives at San Antonio, Fla., was summoned. When Dr. Cor-rigan arrived, he pronounced his brother insane, and unless he improves he will be sent to an asylum. The cause of the attack is not known. IVES WINS THE TOURNAMENT.

THE YOUNG CHAMPION ROLLS UP 3,600 TO SCHÄEFER'S 2,831. Chicago, Dec. 8.-The billiard tournament was won

by Ives, 3,600; Schaefer, 2,811. Just before play began Manager Parker announced that he had been requested by Thomas C. Foley, of Omaha, to present lives with a handsome billiard cue which he carried in his hand. The cue was made entirely of the horns of buffalo, and had a gold butt with an appropriate inscription on it.

The attendance to-night was the largest of the tournament.

THE VISCOUNTESS IN AN INSANE ASYLUM

TROUBLE IN THE DE GEVAUDAN FAMILY AT ORANGE-THE HUSBAND SAYS HIS MAR-RIAGE IS NOT LEGAL.

Dr. H. G. Richards, of Orange, has declared that the Countes: Eugenie de Gevandan is suffering from melanchella, and on his certificate the Viscountess is now an inmate of the Essex County Insane Asy-

The Viscountess, who lived with her husband and nother on Cross-st., in the Melrose part of the own, is, according to her mother's story, the vicdaughter is suffering from melancholia, but says due to ill-freatment by the Viscount, who, she ares, has recently asserted that his marriage illegal. It was then, the mother alleges, that young Viscountess began to show signs of

believe that both monkey and organ-grinder are not as real as the organ which plays. Another group fashionably dressed, is sitting among a group of children with a child on her knees. The child is rest.

"The New Woman" will end its run at Palmer's Theatre with this week. It will be followed by a revival of "Esmeralda," in which Miss Annie Rus-

Edward W. Dunn. Mr. Davis said last night that the company had no dates for the next two weeks, and it had not been the intention to play within that time. After that the company had an engage-ment in Hoston. Mr. Davis was confident that the affairs of the company would be arranged satis-factority.

JOLLY TIME AT THE ALPHA DELTA PHI CLUB The members of the Alpha Delta Phi Club crowded into the clubhouse, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., last night, and, having seen the pictures on exhilast night, and, having seen the purchase to bition, dispersed to indulge in merriment. The rooms of the club were decorated with pictures, and these pictures were all good ones. The evening was one of joility, and both members and guests will wish for its repetition. Among those present were Wish for its repetition. Among those present were
Joseph H. Choate, C. C. Roscoe, Jefferson Clark,
W. B. Clark, William N. Coben, George Debevoise,
Charles M. Liemond, Benjamin W. Franklin, H. G.
Hemmers, Percy S. Hildreth, Berjamin W. Hitchcock, J. W. How, A. C. James, John M. McDonald,
Charles May, Henry E. Mecket, R. T. Morris, J.
V. V. Gleott, Edward L. Pattetzon, George J. Peet,
Ellis H. Roberts, Charles E. Quimby and Morgan
S. Barber.

### PRI GAMMA DELTA CONVENTION.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 8.—The annual convention delegates from chapters at Yale. Amherst, Trinity and Worsester "Tech" were present at the secret session in the afternoon, and dined at the local chapter house in the ovening. The next convention will be held on December 7, 1855, at Amherst College.

### THE WEATHER REPORT.

STORM CENTRAL IN MICHIGAN.

Washington, Dec. 8. The pressure is high over New-England and the South Atlantic States. The storm has moved eastward from Dakota, diminishing in energy, and is now central over upper Michigan. The second atom centre has moved from the North Pacific coast, and is now centre has moved from the North Pacific coast, and is now central north of Montana. The barometer has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and on the Pacific coast; it has fallen shightly in the Atlantic States and the lake regions, and also in the Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States; it has fallen in New England, the Middle States, the inite regions and the Ohio Valley.

Rain or snow will continue in New-England and the Middle States, and it will be generally fair in the other districts. The temperature will fall in the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic States, and will rise slightly in the Missouri Valley.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, snow, northast wind, becoming southeast.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, rain

snow, southeast winds. For Eastern New-York, fair, except rain or snow in the For Eastern New-York, fair, except rain or snow in the northern portion; southeast winds, becoming southwest.

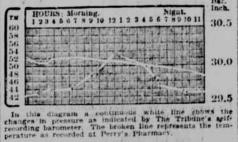
For Eastern Fennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, preceded by rain in the early morning; variable winds, becoming west.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair; southwest winds, becoming northwest.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, except showers in the early morning; coder; south winds, becoming northwest.

For Western New-York, fair; increasing southwest winds, becoming northwest.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



was warmer and cloudy in the morning followed by rain was warmer and cloudy in the marking to the afternoon and evening. The temperature ranged between 42 and 53 degrees, the average (46%) being 5% higher than on Friday and 13% higher than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather to-day is likely to be rainy in the morning followed by fair.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

MIXED "LIFE" CLASSES STUDENTS. JOHN WARD STIMSON TELLS WHY THEY ARE SUCCESSFUL AT HIS INSTITUTE FOR

ARTIST ARTISANS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: My attention is called to your very kind and appreciative article of Sunday last upon the "Institute for Artist Artisans," which, with Dr. Heber Newton, William Hamilton Gibson, Mrs. Candace Wheeler and other earnest coworkers, I had the honor to found some seven years ago, for the more organic advance of "American" art and

As stated clearly at Chickering Hall at the time, and at Columbia College and other important platforms since, the main object, industrially, was to help the masses of active American skilled producers rather than the purely frivolous, and, in an educational sense, to inaugurate the vastly needed and now widely welcomed reform of deflecting the attention of students and manufacturers from purely servile, imitative or mechanical "borrowing of foreign plumes," to the respect for personal expression and national character; the utilization of limitless material for and application of underlying principles of beauty that are universal to all ages and materials, from the essential or aesthetic unity of art, or the arts. We have had reason to rejoice at the broad apprener or later, to take vital hold of intelligent leaders everywhere. The Columbus Centennial strated what splendid possibilities in artistiexpression lay before our shackles of foreign affectations and speculations could be broken, and a vital, organic, self-deother lines is called for.

emerstone of our institution-one well known and respected by all great ages and artistic nationalities-viz, that there is no essential difference in spirit between good art, "monumentally" or and private phases of the same true "spirit," just as in religion. The great Greeks, Italians and Japanese, were as essentially "artistic" and enduringly "beautiful" in domestic and industrial as in religious or commemorative arts.

Cellini turning with equal skill from a silver goblet to a "Perseus," and Raphael or Da Vinci rejoicing in delicious ornamentation as in mural frescos. Mind is ever superior to matter, and it is the man ennobling the material, more than the material the man. So that it is son seriously questioned whether it does not call forth a far higher artistic sentiment and cultivation spirit and principles of nature to beautiful design There can be no question that some paierile can

where St. Gaudens and so many others falled,

deet this inherent spirit and purpose in nature's work.

As regards their practical association in the mature work and study of a mature institution. I and it is as in mature society in general. They are the better for being expected to bring to the tudio the same standards of refinement, courtesy and respect they cherish outside, and whenever not brought it is the fault of the individuals or the eacher, and should be corrected by the same nethods as outside. It is a simple matter to any nethods are until to make clear (what a class of really refined and artistic people are quick to and out, that he looks himself, and expects them a look for the "beauty" of the "nude" rather as the "nudity" of beauty. And that ever then, a first-class art school, the living model should ever be "nude," but merely undraped to the eachtial measure requisite to give fundamental suthfulness, nobility and plastic vitality to the nees and forms of life, which true drapery was

in a first-class art school, the living model should never be "nuide," but merely undraped to the essential measure requisite to give fundamental truthfulness, nobility and plastic vitality to the lines and forms of life, which true drapery was ever intended to augment and express, while it chastens and refines.

To the pure this much of truth must ever be essentially pure, and all else had better stay out of art, for nothing is more essentially perfixing and reverential (in "fine" art as "fine" character), than such constructive sincerity and admiration for the handwork of Detty, of which, physically, the human figure is the sublimest example. Had we more of this knowledge and reverence we would not endure the monstrosities and distortions of fashion! The trouble has been that, in all education, we have been too superficial and mechanical; too little fundamental and vital. If we educated our young from the beginning, as Froebel and Spenser suggest, along more vital lines and organic steps of "development" and tanglile "experience," rather than reiteration and imitation, we would in the end be better thinkers, doors and citizens generally.

Art education has suffered from the same false leadership. We lavish millions on pompous shells empty of vital instruction and significance, or fill them with obsolete bleals and thricetoid tales (merely for "curiosity" and mostly misunderstood, while universal nature, the mighty nother of all true inspiration and principle, remains largely neglected or practically voiceless. And finally we end, too often, by committing the art education of our refined children to narrow technicalisis and mannerists, whose "manners" at home and abroad have been neither refined, truly artistic nor pure! The long struggle to create for the young the advantage you record, would never have broken my health had there been a public co-operation at all commensurate with the educational and industrial issues involved!

Educational Director.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Thanksgiving Day, 1894.

WHERE ARE THE GOOD LAUNDRESSES? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "The lady as does laundering" has almost passed out of existence. Citizens of New-York will remember some twenty years ago the large Each had her round of customers. The work was carefully and neatly done. There was not the present mangling and butchering of collars and cuffs and linen shirt bosoms. I raise a wail of despair-the baggage smasher and the laundry slasher. The former is a model of virtue in comparison with the latter. Won't the old-time
laundry ladies return, or ladies like them? Alas!
when I now send my collars and cuffs and linen
to the big laundries, they are returned to me in an
appailing, sheeking condition, frayed, tired out,
ruined. Seriously, ought there not to be a fair
living for earnest women of small means in carefully laundering white shirts and collars and cuffs?
Soon after the war thousands of brave-spirited
women, widows of soldlers, earned a decent living
for themselves and children through these means,
I am sure that fair prices will be paid for conscientious work. Is not this hint worth heeding?
New-York, Nov. 30, 1894. HAPPY ADAM. stasher. The former is a model of virtue in

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE POSTAL SERVICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have noticed the remarks of your correspondent "W." on the above subject. Doubtless it is an unfortunate, and to the losers an exasperating, fact that some of the many millions of letters and packages annually intrusted to the malls fail to reach their destination. It is also a circumstance much to be regretted that in some cases these failures are due to dishonest practices on the part of some among the nearly 180,000 persons employed in the postal service; but I venture to say that the proportion of unworthy servants in that department is at least not greater than would be found in any private establishment whose employes are engaged in analogous duties and are under like circumstances of temptation. That insurance companies find it profitable to assume the risk of loss of articles deposited in the ordinary (unregistered) mail seems to me sufficient evidence that as a rule the public confidence in the postal service is justified. Would they assume the same risk as to packages deposited in an express office without receipt jaken, if—as in the case of the postoffice— the express company did not hold itself responsible in case of loss? Moreover, the failure of a letter or package to reach the hands of the person ad-dressed is in itself very far from being a proof that it was dishonestly or negligently treated while in the custody of the postoffice. To say nothing of the very many instances in which losses at ributed to fault in the postoffice

have been shown to be due to theft by the employes

of the persons addressed, the careless misdirection of mail matter is the cause of the great majority of such fallures as those of which your correspondent complains. Strong evidence of this is to be found in the fact that in the lists of undeliverable letters and packages advertised weekly by this office there appear the names (exclusive of those of some thousands of individua's) of an average of 280 firms and companies alone, none of them located in this city, to which their mail matter has, through ignorance or carelessness, been misdirected—and the consequent failure in delivery is doubtless attributed by the senders to official dishonesty or negligence at the place of mailing, or in transit, or at the post-offices to which they suppose they have addressed their letters and packages. Nearly 663,000 misdirected and insufficiently addressed letters were received at this postoffice alone during 1833.

Without denying the occurrence of occasional instances of dishonesty in the postal service, I think the facts I have mentioned will relieve it from the imputation that all or any considerable portion of the failures in delivery of mail matter are due to that cause.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1894.

THE DIPHTHERIA SERUM. ITS ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS EFFECTIVENESS I THE CASE OF A LITTLE BOY.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have just read your editorial, "The Diph-

theria Serum," in The Tribune of October 28, with much interest. Two days before that article appeared I arrived in Paris with my little boy, sturdy little fellow, in perfect health, with ros cheeks and strong of limb. I had engaged charming apartments on one of the large avenues, with ing the advantage of French conversation; and a the lady had only a little boy about the same ag as my own, I considered myself very fortunate We reached Paris on the morning of October 2 The same night my child became restless and evident distress, so that on Saturday I presente a letter I had to Dr. P-, a distinguished special ist. He found the little fellow suffering from a sore throat, and applied all the best-known reme dies to relieve the pain. But he continued to grow worse until the tollowing Tuesday morning, when, the spraying of the throat, particles of membrane were discharged, some of which Dr. Pecured in a small vial. Fortunately, he happened to be personally acquainted with Dr. Roux. He at once drove to the Pasteur Institute and, having free access to the building, hastened to Dr. Roux's laboratory, where he found him. Dr. Roux im-mediately prepared a slide, and within twenty minutes he had the membrane under his microscope. There, revealed to the eye, appeared a large colony of diphtheric bacilli. no mistaking them. Instantly he pronounced the case to be diphtheria, and of a malignant type. The next thing was to inoculate the child, but with what? Serum, of course; but where was the all-precious serum to be had? The demand for it has been so great that only a few of those who seek it can be accommodated, and hundreds of telegrams and letters have to be laid aside every day, unanswered and necessarily ignored. The local profession who are able to produce evi-

dence of genuine diphtheric membrane are nat-urally first considered. They want no experiments in doubtful cases. The manly instincts of Dr. Roux can best be judged from his zeal and interest in individual cases, tor no sooner had he discovered he searched the laboratory for the needed serum and finally discovered one tube left. It was the last one in the building. This he handed to Dr. But this was not enough. A special and peculiarly constructed syringe is necessary with which to make the inoculation, and there were none of these on hand. Dr. Roux quickly set to

which to make the inoculation, and there were none of these on hand. Dr. Roux quickly set to work, and in a short time succeeded in putting the unfinished parts of one together, and this he also handed to Dr. P.—, who, urging his driver to make all speed, hastened back to use in the forenoon. After first and a strong answering the washing the skin with a strong answering dustion. Dr. P.— made a puncture of the right side a little below the waist. The incenting had to be made very slowly, so as not together had to be made very slowly, so as not together had to be made very slowly, so as not together had to be made very slowly, so as not together had to be made very slowly, so as not together had to be made very slowly, so as not together had to the made very slowly, so as not together had to the control of the had a strong and bandage were placed over the puncture. Within an hour the child's restlessness ceased, so that the little sufferer feel into a doze. Although his temperature rose and he showed some fever, he became quiet and even languid. He seemed very feele, and it was with extreme difficulty that he held his little head up; but his crying ceased altogether and he rested comparatively easy. He slept and his sleep was free from those constant fersk and starts and cries of pain that had previously marked integer had been dead to the head of the h

PREVIOUS MASSACRES BY THE TURKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The recent massacre of the Armenians is prompted by the same spirit that caused the massare of the Greeks in Scio and the butchery of the Bulgarians in 1876, when Schuyler to'd us of the piles of dead men, women and children that he saw in the ruins of the Bulgarian villages. The Armenians were slaughtered before in 1889, and in none of these cases did the Christian governments move until forced by public opinion. They left the Turks free to murder just as many of their brother Christians as they chose, showing themselves all the time the most cold-blooded indifference.

The best illustration of the inbred hatred and contempt felt toward Christians by Mahometans is given by Dr. Sandwith in his account of the siege of Kars, at the very time when the Christian Engof Kars, at the very time when the Christian Eng-lish were helping the Turks to fight against the Russians.

In this book he says: "Here is a faithful transla-tion of a teskéré, or permit of burial, given by the Cadl of Merdin in the spring of this year, 1855, to a Christian applying for it. He has given and does give scores of a like kind to all the Ghiaours in his jurisdiction. Here it is:

"We certify to the priest of the Church of Mary that the impure, putrefied, stinking carcass of Saideh, damned this day, may be concealed under-ground.

Saideh, damined this day, may be ground.

"(Sealed.) El, SAID MEHEMED FAIZI.

"A. H. 1271, Rejib II.

"A. D. 1855, March 29."

New-York, Nov. 29, 1894.

J. M. M. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

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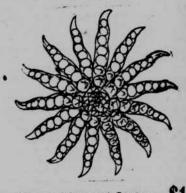
Will buy a Genuine Mink Boa,

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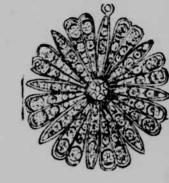
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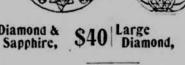


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